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ORNAMENTAL -NURSERIES-

HENRY KOHANKIE & SON
PAINESVILLE, OHIO.



HARDY MONTHLY ROSES BUSH AND STANDARD FORM.

ORNAMENTAL NURSERIES

CATALOGUE OF

Shade and Ornamental Trees
Shrubs, Vines, Roses,
Perennial Plants.

HENRY KOHANKIE & SON,
PAINESVILLE, OHIO



Japan Weeping Cherry In Bloom.

Introduction

BEAUTIFYING the surroundings of a home with trees and flowers has only lately been given the attention deserved. Possibly a tree planted here and an odd shrub there, but as a whole, lawns are usually neglected. The proper planting of the lawn should have the same consideration as the building of the house. Certainly there is as much pleasure walking down a path bordered by shrubs and flowers, enjoying their beauty and fragrance as there is comfort sitting in a well-furnished room enjoying a book. Is there anything which will or can give more satisfaction for the money invested than a bed of beautiful roses?

Heretofore nurserymen have given most of their attention to the propagation of fruit trees, while the growing of ornamental stock has been a side issue, since there was no great demand for this class of plants. From the time this nursery was founded, the growing of ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, etc., has been a specialty. The rise of this nursery has been rapid. Since 1900, the year it was established, our nursery has increased from one acre until now we have nearly one hundred acres devoted to the business. The founder has had some thirty-eight years experience in growing nursery stock, having worked at this business nearly all his life.

Visitors are always welcome. If it is convenient, intending purchasers will do well to come to the nursery and inspect the stock. In this way the plants can be seen growing and varieties may be selected to suit the individual taste. We are located thirty miles east of Cleveland and one mile east of Painesville, on the main line of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. The Cleveland, Painesville, & Ashtabula Electric line has stops within two minute's walk from our grounds. Stop number two or three.

IN this catalog we offer plants which are now generally planted and which are adapted to this climate. In some species of plants there are a great many varieties which may differ slightly in leaf or flower. In this case we have selected and offer the most distinct. Unless an unrivalled collection is desired this book will afford plants to meet every requirement in landscape work. We offer no fruit in this book, but if a few fruit trees and plants are needed for the garden we can always furnish them at very reasonable prices.

As to prices—we have made them as low as possible, consistent with the quality of stock which we send out. The same rule applies here as in other lines of business—the best is the cheapest. It takes time to grow the plants to the size we offer. They are not to be compared to small, one-year stock which is commonly sent through the mail. After a plant has grown in your yard for a number of years and has given forth its flowers each season, its value cannot be measured in dollars and cents. Its first cost will then be considered a mere trifle.

All plants which we send out are well rooted, well developed, and will give almost immediate effect. Of course, too much must not be expected the first year, as it requires one year for a plant to become established. We cannot guarantee stock to grow, since it depends a great deal on how it is treated after being received by the purchaser. On the last page of this catalog we give directions for planting and if these are followed there is no reason for failure. Once in a while, however, a plant will die in spite of all.

Stock will be placed F. O. B. cars here at prices named. Plants will be well packed when shipped and we guarantee safe arrival. If they are in bad condition when received, notify us at once as we intend to have them in good condition when they reach our customers.

We guarantee all stock which we furnish shall be true to name. Any that may prove untrue will be replaced or the purchase price refunded. In no case shall be liable for more than the purchase price. Every purchase from us is made on these terms.

The systematic improvement of grounds has become a science. It requires experience to properly arrange a lawn, especially if the area to be planted is large. This part of the work is a line of itself and we are in a position to recommend an expert landscape architect who can be consulted in regard to this work. He will draw up plans, give an estimate of the cost of the work, and, if desired, superintend the planting. **WE SHALL IN NO CASE BE RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS PART OF THE WORK. SETTLEMENT FOR HIS SERVICES MUST BE MADE WITH HIM. SUCH CHARGES AS HE MAY MAKE WILL BE INDEPENDENT OF THE NURSERY STOCK FURNISHED BY US, AND SETTLEMENT FOR THE SAME MUST BE MADE WITH US.**

Most plants are successfully planted either in the fall or spring. Bulbs, however, should be planted in the fall, since they start growth so early in the spring. We usually commence digging and shipping the first of October and continue until the following May, except during the winter months when the ground is frozen.

Our terms are cash unless satisfactory reference is given. To persons we know, credit will be cheerfully extended.

Deciduous Trees

Deciduous trees are those which drop their leaves and remain bare during the winter. When well-placed and given plenty of room for development they make a very attractive appearance on any size grounds.

All trees offered are shapely and well-rooted. Prices quoted are for the usual commercial size, ranging from six to ten feet, according to the variety, unless otherwise noted. Larger trees can be furnished at proportionate prices.

ACER dasycarpum (Silver Maple). A good, cheap, large shade tree; a very rapid grower and much used for street planting. 50 cts.

A. d. Wierii laciniatum (Cut-leaved Silver Maple). A beautiful, cut-leaved form, with distinct foliage and graceful habit. 75 cts.

A. ginnala (Siberian Maple). A small, bushy tree or shrub with small leaves, prettily cut and lobed. Foliage changes to bright colors in autumn. Very hardy. 2 to 3 feet, 50 cts.

A. Negundo (Ash-leaved Maple). A rapid grower with foliage resembling the Ash. Grey colored bark. 50 cts.

A. plantanoides (Norway Maple). One of the finest and best trees for shade or ornamental planting; a moderate grower, making a dense shade. \$1.00.

A. p. Schwedleri (Purple-leaved Norway Maple). A conspicuous and desirable variety with purple foliage early in the season. \$1.25.

A. Pseudo-platanus (Sycamore Maple). A rapid grower, with large, thick foliage. 75 cts.

A. P. purpurea (Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple). Leaves green on the upper surface. The under side and leaf petioles being of a dark purplish tint. \$1.00.

A. rubrum (Red, or Scarlet Maple). A fine hardy tree, that flourishes in moist places. \$1.25.

A. saccharinum (Sugar, or Rock Maple). An admirable tree, much used in street and ornamental planting. It is well adapted to a variety of soils and situations. \$1.00.

A. polymorphum atropurpureum (Purple-leaved Japan Maple). Foliage of intense purple and in early spring especially beautiful. 3 feet. \$1.75.

A. p. dissectum (Green Cut-leaved Japan Maple). A variety with deeply cut, fern-like foliage. Dwarf and pendulous habit of growth. A fine little ornamental tree. 2½ feet. \$1.75.

A. p. d. atropurpureum (Purple Cut-leaved Japan Maple). Foliage and growth identical to the above but the leaves are of a deep purple color. 2½ feet. \$1.75.

The Japan Maples are a distinct class of dwarf, bushy trees. The

varieties with colored foliage hold their color all summer. They grow slowly and the demand continues in excess of the supply, hence prices do not diminish.

AESCULUS Hippocastanum (European Horse Chestnut). A round-headed symmetrical tree, admirable for its dense, dark green foliage, and large spikes of white flowers. A moderate grower, making a dense shade. 75 cts.

AE. H. flore pleno (Double-Flowered Horse-Chestnut). A beautiful variety with very large panicles of double white flowers. \$1.25.

AE. flava (Ohio Buckeye). A more rapid grower than the European species. Flower and foliage similar but not so showy. 75 cts.

AE. rubicunda (Red-Flowered Horse-Chestnut). A species with red flowers. One of the prettiest trees grown when in bloom. \$1.00.

AILANTHUS glandulosa (Tree of Heaven). A very rapid growing tree, with large pinnate foliage of bright green color and tropical appearance. Will thrive in any soil. 75 cts.

ALNUS glutinosa (European Alder). A very rapid growing tree with wedge-shaped foliage. Thrives in wet situations. 75 cts.

A. g. laciniata imperialis (Imperial Cut-leaved Alder). A stately tree of graceful of graceful habit, and large, deep-cut foliage. \$1.25.

AMELANCHIER botryapium (Dwarf Juneberry). A native tree, bearing in early spring a profusion of white flowers, followed later by purplish, edible fruit. Very showy. 50 cts.

AMYGDALUS Persica (Flowering Peach). Double crimson and white varieties. Extremely showy and handsome, blooming in April. 50 cts.

ARALIA spinosa (Hercules Club). A very attractive plant with tropical foliage. The large bipinnate leaves are from 3 to 4 feet long. In midsummer the ends of the branches are crowned with large clusters of white flowers. 75 cts.

BETULA alba (White Birch). Of rapid, symmetrical growth. Particularly attractive in winter when the white bark contrasts with the bareness of other trees. 75 cts.

B. fastigiata (Pyramidal White Birch). Like the preceding, except its habit, which is columnar. 75 cts.

B. a. laciniata (Cut-leaved Weeping Birch). Of most graceful, pendulous habit; slender, yet vigorous growth, and white bark. Leaves finely cut. Very popular. \$1.00.

B. a. purpurea (Purple-leaved Birch). This sort has purple leaves and the bark also has a tint of the same color. A moderate grower. Valuable for contrasts. \$1.00.

B. lutea (Yellow Birch). A rapid grower with yellow bark. 75 cts.

B. papyrifera (Paper, or Canoe Birch). An ornamental species, native in this country. White bark. 75 cts.

CARPINUS Carolinianum (American Hornbeam). A small native tree, of thick, bushy habit, the bark and leaves resembling the American Beech.. Does well in shady situations. 75 cts.

CARYA alba (Shellbark Hickory). One of our finest native trees; a moderate grower, but eventually attains large size. Makes a splendid and profitable shade tree as the nuts are always in demand. 50 cts.

CASTANEA Americana (American Chestnut). A valuable tree for ornament and timber, and especially desirable for its nuts, which for sweetness surpass all others. 60 cts.

CATALPA Bungei (Chinese Catalpa). An effective, tropical-looking lawn tree. Foliage large and glossy. Top-grafted on tall stems, it makes a very pretty, round-headed tree. Very useful for planting along drives or in formal gardens. \$1.25.

C. speciosa (Western Catalpa). A rapid growing tree, well adapted for forest and ornamental planting. It is being much planted for timber because of its rapid growth. The wood is light but very durable. White flowers borne in profusion in midsummer. 75 cts.

CELTIS occidentalis (Nettle Tree). A native tree with numerous slender branches and thick, rough bark. Leaves of a bright, shining green, resembling the apple in size and form. 75 cts.

CERASUS avium alba plena (Double-flowered Cherry). At the period of flowering in May, a remarkably beautiful and attractive tree. The flowers are so numerous as to conceal the branches and each flower resembles a miniature rose. Valuable. 50 cts.

C. Japonica rosea pendula (Japan Weeping Rose-flowered Cherry). A weeping tree of Japanese origin. The branches are slender, and fall gracefully to the ground. The flowers are rose-colored,



Catalpa Bungei.

appearing before the leaves. One of the finest and most attractive lawn trees in cultivation. \$1.50.

C. Padus (European Bird Cherry). A fine shapely tree of rapid growth. Large racemes of white flowers appearing soon after the leaves. \$1.00.

CERCIDIPHYLLUM Japonicum (Katsura Tree). A Japan tree with heart-shaped leaves which are dark green above and silvery below. Tree of pyramidal growth. \$1.00.

CERCIS Canadensis (American Judas Tree). A very ornamental tree of medium size. Perfect heart-shaped glossy leaves of a pure green color. The tree derives the name of Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers with which it is covered before the leaves appear. One of our finest ornamental trees. 4 to 5 feet. 50 cts.

CLADRASTIS tinctoria (Yellow Wood). One of the finest American trees. A moderate grower of globular habit.. White, pea-shaped fragrant flowers, appearing in June in great profusion. \$1.25.

CORNUS florida (White-flowered Dogwood). A beautiful small-sized native tree, bearing an abundance of white flowers in

May, followed by scarlet fruit. The leaves turn to a most brilliant crimson in the fall and it is one of the prettiest trees at that time of year. \$1.00.

C. f. pendula (Weeping Dogwood). Foliage, flowers and fruit identical with the above, but the habit is distinctly weeping. \$1.00.

C. f. rubra (Red-flowered Dogwood). A variety producing deep rose-colored flowers. General characteristics the same as the type. of recent introduction and very valuable. \$1.00.

CRATAEGUS oxycanthus (English Hawthorn). A small growing, attractive tree, producing an abundance of white, fragrant flowers in May. 50 cts.

C. coccinea Pauli (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn). Tree of fine habit, producing deep crimson double flowers. A fine variety.

C. flore alba plena (Double White Thorn). Has small double white flowers and makes a fine contrast planted with the scarlet variety. Very ornamental. \$1.00.

C. Crus-galli (Cockspur Thorn). A widely distributed native variety with very long, sharp spines. Abundant bright red fruit. A good hedge plant. 50 cts.

DIOSPYROS Virginiana (American Persimmon). A tree with very bright shining foliage. Flowers yellowish. Well known in the south for its fruit, but is entirely hardy in the north. 75 cts.

FAGUS sylvatica (European Beech). A sturdy, robust, long-lived tree. Similar to the American Beech but is without the light-colored bark. A beautiful tree. \$1.50.

F. s. heterophylla (Fern-leaved Beech). A tree of dense, round habit, with fern-like foliage. One of the very best forms. \$1.50.

F. s. pendula (Weeping Beech). A remarkably picturesque tree. The mode of growth is extremely curious. The trunk is straight while the branches are tortuous and spreading. When covered with its rich, luxuriant foliage, its appearance is of wonderful grace and beauty. \$1.50.

F. s. purpurea (Copper Beech). Habit similar to the European Beech, but the foliage is of a coppery hue. \$1.25.

F. s. p. Riversii (River's Purple-leaved Beech). Where a large and enduring tree of purple foliage is wanted, no mistake will be made in planting this. A tree of compact, symmetrical habit. Foliage crimson in spring, turning to a dark purple in summer. The finest purple foliated tree. \$1.75.

F. s. p. tricolor (Tri-colored Beech). An odd, purple-leaved variety in which the

leaves are mottled with yellow or white variegation. 4 to 5 feet. \$1.75.

FRAXINUS (Ash).

We do not grow any varieties of this tree, since they, like the poplars, are subject to almost every kind of scale and insect. There are other trees which are just as rapid growers and equally satisfactory in every way and still are not nearly as liable to infestation of scale as are the Ash.

GLEDITSCHIA triacanthos (Honey Locust). A rapid growing, native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage. 50 cts.

GYMNOCLADUS Canadensis (Kentucky Coffee Tree). A picturesque tree of spreading, open habit. Thrives near the sea. Feathery foliage, of a bluish green color. A tree of great vitality and suited for planting in cities. \$1.25.

HALESIA tetraptera (Silver Bell). A most interesting and desirable shrubby tree, bearing drooping, bell-shaped flowers in May. 5 feet. 75 cts.

JUGLANS cinerea (Butternut). A native tree, of medium size, spreading habit, grayish colored bark, and foliage resembling that of the Ailanthus. Nut oblong, rough, and of better quality than the Black Walnut. 75 cts.

J. nigra (Black Walnut). Another native species of great size, and majestic habit. Furnishes the well-known walnut lumber of commerce. Foliage resembles that of the Butternut, but is more divided. Nut round. 75 cts.

J. Sieboldiana (Japan Walnut). A very vigorous grower, quickly forming a handsome, round-headed tree. A prolific bearer, but nuts are not of as good quality as our native species. 75 cts.

KOELREUTERIA paniculata (Varnish Tree). An ornamental tree from China. Forms a flat, spreading head, has large pinnate leaves, and bears immense panicles of orange-yellow flowers in July. Foliage takes on bright coloring in autumn. Very desirable since it blooms so late, when few if any trees are in flower. \$1.50.

LABURNUM vulgare (Golden Chain). Distinguished for its lovely racemes of yellow flowers in May. Of thrifty habit and suitable for planting in the background of shrubbery. 4 to 5 feet. 75 cts.

LARIX Europaea (European Larch). A pyramidal, coniferous tree, with beautiful light green foliage which appear with the first warm days of spring. For that that reason best transplanted in the fall. Valuable for its timber. 75 cts.

L. leptolepis (Japan Larch). Foliage when young, of a light green, changing to a fine golden yellow in autumn. 5 feet. \$1.00.

LIQUIDAMBER styraciflua (Sweet Gum). A fine American tree. Of moderate growth and round-headed. Leaves resemble the Maple but are star-shaped. Of a glossy green color, changing to bright crimson in autumn. Bark corky. \$1.25.

LIRIODENDRON tulipifera (Tulip Tree). One of our largest native trees, of rapid growth, with large, handsome leaves. Flowers in early June, tulip-shaped, greenish-yellow, marked with orange. \$1.00.

MAGNOLIA.

The Magnolia is one of the most profuse blooming trees. Especially is this true of the Japanese and Chinese sorts. They are not easily transplanted and so we offer the choicer kinds with a large ball of earth. This ball of earth will be sewed in burlap and the tree will be well set with flower buds, insuring bloom the first season. When moved in this way they are almost certain to grow.

M. acuminata (Cucumber Tree). One of the largest growing Magnolias native in this country. A rapid-growing, pyramidal tree of much beauty. Flowers yellowish white expanding in May, followed by fruit which resembles a cucumber when green, hence the name. \$1.00.

M. conspicua (Chinese White Magnolia). A fine sort from China. Growth shrub-like when young, but attaining the size of a tree in time. The large white flowers are very numerous, appearing before the leaves, in April. \$2.00.

M. glauca (Sweet Bay). A small tree common in swamps; nearly evergreen. It thrives well on up-land soil and is esteemed for its delicate, white, sweet-scented flowers which appear abundantly in June and are borne at odd intervals during the entire summer. 4 feet. \$1.50.

M. Lennei (Lenne's Magnolia). A dark purple-flowered sort. Desirable because of its distinct color and abundant bloom which is borne mainly in early spring before the leaves. A few flowers, however, appear during the summer. Balled. 4 feet. \$2.50.

M. Halleana (Hall's Starry Magnolia). A variety from Japan. Of dwarf habit, dense foliage, and bearing white flowers which are semi-double and very fragrant. The earliest blooming variety, sometimes being forced into bloom by a few warm days in winter, but ordinarily flowering the last of March. Balled. 3 feet. \$2.00.

M. Soulangeana (Soulange's Magnolia). The best of all the flowering Magnolias. Of vigorous growth and most profuse

bloom. Flowers pink on the outside of petals and white within, appearing before the leaves. Of Chinese origin. Balled. 4 feet. \$2.50.

M. tripetala (Umbrella Tree). A native species which forms a large tree in time. Large, fresh, green leaves which are arranged in whorls of three. The individual flowers of this sort are the largest of any of the Magnolias. They are pure white and appear in May. These flowers are followed by fruit similar to that borne by *M. acuminata* and in autumn when the pods ripen they burst open and expose the fruit which is of a deep carmine color. This is also true of *Magnolia acuminata*. \$1.25.

MORUS alba tartarica (Russian Mulberry). Very hardy tree and bearing an abundance of black fruit. 50 cts.

M. a. t. pendula (Tea's Weeping Mulberry). Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches drooping to the ground. Very hardy and one of the prettiest small weeping trees. \$1.00.



Teas Weeping Mulberry.

A specimen growing on our grounds, measuring sixteen feet in height and ten feet spread.

NYSSA multiflora (Pepperidge or Sour Gum). A medium sized native tree. Attractive in autumn when its shining green foliage turns to a pretty crimson in autumn. 4 feet. 75 cts.

OXYDENDRUM arborea (Sorrel Tree). A valuable medium sized tree which bears racemes of pretty white flowers in mid-summer. Like the preceding, the foliage is of a light shining green and in the fall turns to a brilliant crimson. 4 feet. 75 cts.

PAULOWNIA imperialis (Empress Tree). A tree with immense leaves and decidedly tropical appearance, bearing very large panicles of blue, trumpet-shaped, sweet scented flowers in June. \$1.25.

PHELLODENDRON Amurense (Chinese Cork Tree). Of spreading habit, leaves pinnate, resembling the Ash; white flowers in May and dark brown berries in autumn. \$1.50.

PLATANUS orientalis (Oriental Plane or Sycamore). A lofty, wide-spreading tree of rapid growth, much used in Europe for avenue planting, and rapidly gaining popularity here for the same purpose. It transplants well and is free from insect pests. It closely resembles the American Sycamore but is more satisfactory. \$1.25.

POPULUS (Poplar).

We offer no Poplars as they are subject to the ravages of scale and insect. In many cities there are ordinances forbidding the planting of these trees.

PTELEA trifoliata (Hop Tree). A small shrubby tree, bearing clusters of white flowers in June, followed by hop-like seeds in the fall. 75 cts.

P. t. aurea (Golden Hop Tree). Similar to the above, but with golden-colored foliage. 75 cts.

PYRUS angustifolia (Bechtel's Flowering Crab). One of the most beautiful of the many varieties of flowering Crabs. Tree of medium size, covered in early spring with double, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. From a distance the flowers have the appearance of small roses. Blooms when very young. 4 to 5 feet. \$1.00.

P. Halleana (Parkman's Flowering Crab). A compact dwarf grower. Foliage dark, shining green. Flowers very dark rose, drooping, and remain their color until they drop from the tree. A fine fine variety. 4 feet. \$1.00.

QUERCUS alba (White Oak). A fine American tree of large size and spreading branches. Leaves lobed, pale green above and glaucous beneath. \$1.50.

Q. coccinea (Scarlet Oak). Makes a large shapely tree with pyramidal outline. Especially attractive in autumn when the leaves change to a bright scarlet. \$1.25.

Q. palustris (Pin Oak). Probably the most beautiful of all Oaks. A good grower, assuming a drooping appearance with age. Leaves deep green and finely divided. A fine street tree. \$1.25.

Q. Robur (English Oak). The well-known Royal Oak of England. Of slow spreading growth. \$1.25.

Q. R. pedunculata concordia (Golden Oak). A superb variety with golden-yellow leaves, which retain their color throughout the season. One of the most satisfactory golden-leaved trees. \$1.50.

Q. R. p. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Oak). Medium size and of erect habit, resembling the Lombardy Poplar. A slow grower. \$1.50.

Q. rubra (Red Oak). A large, attractive tree. The young leaves and shoots are red in the spring and in the autumn the foliage turns to a purplish crimson. \$1.50.

ROBINIA Pseud-acacia (Black or Yellow Locust). A native tree of large size, rapid growth and valuable for timber, as well as quite ornamental. The long racemes of yellowish-white flowers appear in June and are very fragrant. 50 cts.

SALISBURIA adiantifolia (Ginkgo or Maiden-Hair Tree). A remarkable tree from Japan, combining in its habits characteristics of the conifer and deciduous tree. Of medium size and rapid growth; beautiful and fern-like foliage, which in shape resembles somewhat a Maiden-Hair Fern, hence the name. Rare. \$1.25.

SALIX dolorosa (Wisconsin Weeping Willow). Our common and well-known Weeping Willow. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold. A good tree for marshy situations. 75 cts.

S. elegantissima (Thurlow's Weeping Willow). A graceful tree with leader of erect growth and side branches drooping. 75 cts.

S. pentrandra (Laurel-leaved Willow). A fine ornamental tree, with large shining leaves. A fine seashore tree. 75 cts.

S. rosmarinifolia (Rosemary-leaved Willow). A very striking round-headed tree. Branches slender with silver foliage. Sometimes grafted on five-foot stems, but the stock on which it is grafted is liable to borers. A very satisfactory tree when allowed to branch from the ground and grown on its own roots. \$1.25.

S. vitellina aurea (Golden Willow). A handsome tree. Conspicuous at all seasons, but especially in winter, on account of its yellow bark. 75 cts.

SASSAFRAS officinale (Sassafras). A native tree with oddly divided, lustrous green foliage, changing to a rich yellow in autumn. The whole tree, and especially the root, is highly aromatic. \$1.25.

SOPHORA Japonica (Pagoda Tree). A rare Japanese tree of distinct habit. Bears racemes of white flowers in August when scarcely any other tree is in bloom. Conspicuous in winter with its dark green bark. 3 feet. \$1.00.

SORBUS aucuparia (European Mountain Ash)

A fine hardy tree, head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries. 75 cts.

S. quercifolia (Oak-leaved Mountain Ash).

A tree of fine pyramidal habit. Foliage deeply lobed, bright green above and downy beneath. A fine lawn tree, attaining 25 feet in height. 75 cts.

SYRINGA Japonica (Japan Tree Lilac).

From Japan, where it attains the height of a tree. It is of upright growth, with strong, heavy branches. Foliage abundant and leathery. Its white flowers appear a month later than other Lilacs. Very satisfactory. 5 feet. \$1.00.

TAXODIUM distichum (Deciduous Cypress).

A stately tree with beautiful feathery, light green foliage. Furnishes the well-known cypress lumber. \$1.00.

TILIA Americana (American Linden).

A rapid growing, large-sized, beautiful native tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers. Tree also known as Basswood and Bee Tree. \$1.00.

T. Europaea (European Linden). Very similar to the native species, but of pyramidal habit. \$1.00.

T. E. argentea (Silver European Linden).

A vigorous growing tree of medium size. It is particularly noticeable among other trees because of the white appearance of its leaves. A desirable tree. \$1.25.

ULMUS Americana (American White Elm).

A large, lofty growing tree, the limbs of which droop in wide-sweeping curves. A fine avenue tree. \$1.00.

U. montana (Scotch or Wych Elm). A fine spreading tree of rapid growth and attractive foliage. \$1.00.

U. m. pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm).

Grafted 6 to 7 feet high this forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. The leaves are large and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure. \$1.50.

U. m. dovaei. An upright, vigorous variety. Smooth, slate-colored bark. One of the finest Elms for any purpose. \$1.00.

Deciduous Shrubs

On all grounds, whether large or small, shrubs are needed in their adornment. There are a great many kinds and flowers may be had all summer by selecting such varieties as will bloom in succession. Shrubs may be planted singly or in groups. They are sometimes used in planting hedges. Privet and Barbery are most commonly employed for this purpose although most any shrub is suitable. Plants offered vary in height from two to four feet. Larger plants can be had at reasonable prices. Special rates will be made in furnishing shrubs in quantity for hedges or large plantings.

AMORPHA fruticosa (False Indigo). A large shrub with chocolate-colored flowers. Handsome, whitish foliage. 35 cts.

ARALIA pentaphylla. A shrub with light-colored bark and lustrous green foliage. 35 cts.

A. Mandshuricus. A variety similar in appearance to a Japonica, but of bushy habit and immense tropical appearance. Rare. 50 cts.

AMYGDALUS communis alba plena (Double White-flowered Almond). A beautiful small shrub, bearing in May, before the leaves, an abundance of small, double white flowers closely set upon the twigs. 50 cts.

A. c. rubra plena (Double Red-flowered Almond). Similar to the above but the flowers are pink and resemble small roses. 50 cts.

AZALEA mollis (Chinese Azalea). A splendid hardy species and a most valuable flowering shrub. Large showy flowers ranging in color from yellow to different shades of red. \$1.00.

BACCHARIS halimifolia (Groundsel Tree).

A pretty shrub with dark green foliage. Attractive in autumn when the fluffy white seed pods which cover the plant, give the appearance of cotton. 35 cts.

BERBERIS ilicifolia (Holly-leaved Barberry).

Large, dark green Holly-like leaves, adherent until late in the winter. 75 cts.

B. Thunbergii (Thunberg's Barberry).

From Japan. A pretty species, of dwarf habit, small round foliage, changing to a coppery red in autumn. Red fruit which hangs well into the winter. A fine ornamental hedge plant. 35 cts.

B. vulgaris (Common Barberry).

A handsome deciduous shrub, yellow flowers in drooping racemes in June followed by scarlet fruit. 35 cts.

B. v. purpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry).

An interesting shrub with violet-purple foliage and fruit; very effective in groups or planted by itself. 35 cts.

CALLICARPA purpurea.

A dwarf shrub bearing small purple flowers in July, followed in autumn by violet-purple berries.

in great profusion. Fruit adherent nearly all winter. An odd and rare shrub. Japan. 50 cts.

CALYCANTHUS floridus (Sweet-scented Shrub). A native species with dark purple flowers. Their fragrance is somewhat like the odor of ripe Strawberries and the plant is sometimes called the Strawberry Shrub. The whole plant is aromatic. 35 cts.

CARAGANA arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree). A shrub native of Siberia and China. Pea-shaped yellow flowers in May. 35 cts.

CARYOPTERIS mastacanthus (Blue Spirea). A pretty autumn-blooming shrubby plant producing clusters of beautiful blue fragrant flowers from September until frost. Dies to the ground in winter. 35 cts.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis (Button Bush). A tall growing native shrub with globular heads of white flowers in July. Thrives in shady places and wet soil as well as upland. 35 cts.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica (White Fringe). A good sized native shrub, bearing racemes of fringe-like, fragrant white flowers in May. Its purple fruit is highly ornamental. \$1.00.

CLETHRA alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush). Bears spikes of yellowish-white flowers in August. The flowers are borne in profusion and their fragrance is delightful. 35 cts.

COLUTEA arborescens (Bladder Senna). A large shrub with small, delicate foliage and yellow flowers in June. These are followed by reddish, transparent pods. 35 cts.

CORNUS alba Siberica (Siberian Dogwood). This shrub is valued for its blood-red bark in winter. Cymes of white flowers in June. 25 cts.

C. a. Spaethii (Golden Variegated Dogwood). The leaves of this variety are variegated with a pretty golden color which is constant all summer. A fine shrub. 50 cts.

C. alternifolia (Blue Dogwood). The peculiar arrangement of the branches gives this shrub a flattened aspect. Leaves are very large and are alternate—a habit not common to Dogwoods. Flowers are creamy white and fragrant. Fruit deep blue. 35 cts.

C. sanguinea (English Dogwood). This species does not differ greatly from *C. alba* except the bark, which is of a lighter shade of red. 35 cts.

C. s. viridissima (Green-branched Dogwood). A variety with green branches and green fruit. 35 cts.

C. s. elegantissima (White variegated Dogwood). One of the finest variegated shrubs; of rapid growth; the leaves are broadly margined with white. Bright red bark in winter. 35 cts.

C. sericea (Silky Dogwood). This reddish-stemmed sort is a late bloomer, its white flowers appearing the last of June. Blue berries in October. 25 cts.

C. stolonifera (Red Osier Dogwood). A native species, with smooth, slender branches which turn red in winter. 35 cts.

C. s. flaviramea (Yellow-branched Dogwood). Bright yellow bark in winter, particularly effective in shrubberies planted with the red and green-branched varieties. 35 cts.

C. Mascula (Cornelian Cherry). A large-growing shrub producing clusters of bright yellow flowers before the leaves, followed by red berries. 35 cts.

CORYLUS avellana (English Filbert). similar to the well-known native Filbert or Hazel-nut. 50 cts.

C. a. atropurpurea (Purple-leaved Filbert). A very conspicuous shrub with large, dark purple leaves. 75 cts.

C. a. aurea. A rare and beautiful shrub. Foliage large, bright golden color. \$1.00.

C. a. laciniata (Cut-leaved Filbert). A very ornamental shrub with deeply cut foliage. \$1.00.

CYDONIA Japonica (Japan Quince). One of the best hardy shrubs in this catalogue. Its large brilliant scarlet flowers are among the first blossoms of spring and they appear in profusion, covering every branch and twig of the previous year's growth. 35 cts.

DESMODIUM penduliflorum. A low-growing shrub with a profusion of rose-colored flowers in September. Dies to the ground here in winter. 35 cts.

DEUTZIA crenata flora plena (Double-flowered Deutzia). Flowers double white tinged with rose, produced in long racemes in June. A most desirable Japanese shrub. 35 cts.

D. c. Pride of Rochester. Similar to the above but excels in size of flower and profuseness of bloom. Also blooms a week earlier than the type. 35 cts.

D. c. candida. A double, white-flowered form. Color pure. 35 cts.

D. gracilis. A fine species introduced from Japan. Exceedingly dwarf habit. Flowers pure white. The first to flower, about the middle of June. 35 cts.

D. g. carminea. Of recent introduction. Similar to the above, but the outside of the petals are deep pink, giving the plant a very charming appearance. 50 cts.

D. hybrida Lemoinei (Lemoine's Deutzia). Flowers white and borne on stout upright-growing branches. Of semi-dwarf habit and very free flowering. 35 cts.

DIERVILLA candida (White-flowered Weigela). A shrub of vigorous habit, upright growth, but forms a spreading shrub in time. The flowers, which re-

semble the honeysuckle, are pure white, and are produced in profusion in June and continue up to autumn. 35 cts.

D. hortensis A. Carriere. Flowers very large, of a bright rose color. A choice sort and one of the best. 50 cts.

D. hybrida Eva Rathke. The best red-flowered Weigela. Flowers very showy, a beautiful clear shade of red. 50 cts.

D. rosea (Rose-colored Weigela). An elegant shrub with fine rose-colored flowers; of compact growth. 35 cts.

D. r. nana variegata (Variegated-leaved Weigela). Of dwarf habit; possessing clearly-defined, silvery variegated leaves. Flowers light pink. Very hardy and is one of the best dwarf variegated shrubs. 35 cts.

ELAEAGNUS longipes (Silver Thorn). Of dwarf spreading habit. Leaves silvery beneath; flowers yellow. Fruit bright red, abundant, and edible. Highly ornamental. 35 cts.

EUONYMUS alatus (Cork-barked Euonymus). A Japanese plant of dwarf habit. Wood very corky; leaves small, fruit red. Very beautiful in autumn when foliage turns a bright red. \$1.00.

E. atropurpureus (Wahoo). A native tall-growing shrub with deep purple flowers in June. Broad foliage. Scarlet fruit. 50 cts.

E. Europaeus (European Burning Bush). A shrub valued for its ornamental scarlet fruit which is adherent nearly all winter. 35 cts.

EXOCHORDA grandiflora (Pearl Bush). A Chinese shrub, bearing racemes of large white flowers covering the bush about the middle of May. A fine shrub planted alone for a specimen. 35 cts.

FORSYTHIA suspensa (Weeping Forsythia). Growth slender and delicate with a drooping habit. A graceful shrub. 35 cts.

F. s. Fortunei (Golden Bell). A stouter-growing, more upright shrub than the preceding. Bears an abundance of golden bell-shaped flowers before the leaves in early spring. 35 cts.

F. viridissima. A fine hardy shrub. Leaves and bark green. Nearly as free-flowering as the preceding. Robust, straggling grower. 35 cts.

HAMAMELIS Virginiana (Witch Hazel). A curious shrub in that it blooms in late fall just before the leaves drop. Flowers small, yellow. A vigorous grower. 35 cts.

HIBISCUS Syriacus (Althaea or Rose of Sharon). A well-known and valuable shrub for its abundant bloom through August and September range from bluish white to purple. 35 cts. Tree form, 50 cts.

H. S. Boule de Fen. Double red. A strong grower.

H. S. Coerulea. Single blue. A distinct fine variety.

H. S. Ardens. Double purple.

H. S. The Banner. Double, white with pink stripes.

H. S. Jeanne d' Arc. Double white. One of the finest sorts.

H. S. Lady Stanley. Double pink with darker center.

H. S. totus albus. Pure, single white.

H. S. variegata. A variety with variegated foliage. The golden variegation is very constant and where variegated foliage is wanted, nothing better can be selected.

H. S. v. Meehanii. This is a new sort which is identical to the above except that the flowers are of a beautiful single purple color and open out freely. In the preceding variety the flower resembles a small button and never opens. 75 cts.

HIPPOPHAE rhamnoides (Sea Buckthorn). Foliage grayish-white, the branches are of a silvery color and give the plant a very odd aspect. Succeeds well anywhere and especially near salt water. 35 cts.

HYDRANGEA arborescens. A native plant of erect habit. Produces terminal cymes of white flowers in early summer. 35 cts.

H. a. grandiflora alba. This new introduction bears larger clusters of sterile flowers than the type. Flowers are white, very lasting, and are given forth in abundance throughout the summer. New and not very well known but fast gaining popularity. \$1.00.

H. hortensis. Large dark green leaves and bears massive heads of rose-colored and blue flowers. Dies to the ground in winter. A fine plant for tubs. 50 cts.

H. h. Thos. Hogg. Same as above but with pure white flowers. 50 cts.

H. paniculata (Panicked Hydrangea). A vigorous Japanese shrub bearing long, loose panicles of pure white flowers in July. 50 cts.

H. p. grandiflora. This is the well-known Hydrangea of gardens. Bears immense pyramidal panicles of flowers from August until frost. Flowers very lasting, at first white, changing to rose-color with age. An extremely hardy shrub and very satisfactory. 25 cts. Tree form, 75 cts.

HYPERICUM densiflorum (Shrubby St. John's Wort). A pretty, rotund shrub. Foliage light green and very dense. Produces large clusters of pretty yellow flowers through July and August. 35 cts.

H. moserianum. A dwarf plant valuable for its persistent and beautiful bloom. Flowers very large, single, rich yellow, from July to late fall. Kills to the ground in winter. 25 cts.

- ILEX verticillata** (Black Alder). A fine native shrub of upright habit and dark-colored bark. Particularly attractive in winter with its abundant bright red berries. 50 cts.
- KERRIA Japonica** (Corchorus or California Rose). A slender, green-branched shrub of spreading habit, with globular yellow flowers, blooming throughout the summer. 35 cts.
- K. J. flora plena** (Double-flowered Corchorus). A medium sized shrub, similar to the above but with full double flowers. 35 cts.
- K. J. variegata** (Silver Variegated-leaved Corchorus). A dwarf, slender variety from Japan. Small green foliage, edged with white. A very delicate grower, and one of the finest dwarf shrubs. 35 cts.
- LIGUSTRUM Amurense** (Amoor River Privet). A hardy shrub which resembles the well-known California Privet. It is of rapid habit and ripens well in the fall. This variety is perfectly hardy. 35 cts.
- L. Ibota** (Chinese Privet). A valuable shrub, prized for its fragrant flowers which are produced in great profusion. Leaves long and shining. 25 cts.
- L. I. Regalianum** (Regels Privet). A handsome, hardy shrub with long horizontal branches and oblong, shining leaves. Its white flowers are followed by black berries. The true form of this plant is very scarce. 50 cts.
- L. ovalifolium** (California Privet). The well-known variety so extensively used for hedging. Makes a fine specimen shrub, bearing white, odoriferous flowers. 25 cts.
- LONICERA spinosa** (Alberts Honeysuckle). Leaves narrow and long, borne on slender, drooping branches. Exceedingly fragrant pink flowers in June. Rare. 50 cts.
- L. fragrantissima** (Fragrant Upright Honeysuckle). A spreading shrub with deep green foliage. Very fragrant, small white flowers which appear before the leaves. 35 cts.
- L. Morrowii**. A fine shrub from Japan bearing creamy white flowers. Its chief beauty is the profusion of red fruit which it furnishes in autumn. 35 cts.
- L. Tartarica** (Tartarian Honeysuckle). Pink flowers which contrast beautifully with abundant foliage. 35 cts.
- L. T. abla** (White Tartarian Honeysuckle). A white form of the above. 35 cts.
- L. T. grandiflora** (Red Tartarian Honeysuckle). A beautiful, vigorous shrub, producing large, bright red flowers striped with white. 35 cts.
- L. Xylostemum** (Fly Honeysuckle). Has downy-looking leaves and yellow flowers which are borne in pairs. One of the first shrubs to push into leaf in the spring. Does well in shady places. 50 cts.
- MYRICA cerifera** (Bayberry). A low-spreading native shrub with handsome shining foliage. Leaves persistent until late in the fall. Plant is somewhat pleasantly aromatic. 50 cts.
- PAEONIA Moutan** (Tree Peony). A shrub of slow growth. Large rosy pink flowers which appear before the earliest herbaceous Peony. Very attractive. \$1.00.
- PAVIA macrostachya** (Dwarf Horse Chestnut). A spreading shrub of irregular habit. Each shoot produces a panicle of white flowers in July. Very ornamental and valuable. 75 cts.
- PHILADELPHUS coronarius** (Mock Orange). Well-known and valuable for its sweet-scented white flowers in June. 35 cts.
- P. c. aurea** (Golden Syringa). Dwarf and compact habit. Foliage dense, bright golden and enduring. A fine ornamental plant. 35 cts.
- P. c. flora plena** (Double-flowered Syringa). A slow-growing form of the type, with full, double flowers. Very free-blooming. Fragrant. 35 cts.
- P. grandiflorus** (Large-flowered Syringa). A rapid-growing sort with large flowers. Not so fragrant as the preceding. 35 cts.
- P. Lemoinei** (Lemoines Syringa). Of semi-dwarf, slender habit; small leaves and flowers which cover the plant in early summer. White and fragrant. 35 cts.
- P. speciosus**. A very showy, large-flowered variety. Large, coarse, rough leaves and distinct habit. Scentless. 35 cts.
- POTENTILLA fruticosa** (Shrubby Cinquefoil). A native shrub of erect habit; long, silky leaves; pretty yellow flowers resembling the Buttercup. Showy. 35 cts.
- PRUNUS Pissardi** (Purple-leaved Plum). The finest purple-leaved shrub or small tree. The young branches are a dark purple and the leaves when young are crimson, turning with age to dark purple. No shrub with colored foliage retains its color throughout the summer as well as this. Flowers, small, white, single, covering the tree. 35 cts.
- P. triloba** (Double-flowered Plum). Native of China. An interesting and desirable addition to hardy shrubs. Flowers, double, delicate pink, and are thickly set on long, slender branches. 35 cts.
- PYRUS arbutifolia** (Choke Berry). A beautiful white-flowered shrub which is covered in late fall and early winter with showy red berries. Shining leaves which resemble those of the Trailing Arbutus. 35 cts.
- RHAMNUS catharticus** (Purging Buckthorn). A fine, robust, hardy shrub from Europe.

Dark green foliage, white flowers, and small, black fruit. 35 cts.

RHODOTYPUS kerroides (White Kerria). From Japan. An ornamental shrub of medium size with handsome foliage and flowers. The foliage resembles that of the Kerria but the flowers are single and white. 35 cts.

RHUS aromatica (Fragrant Sumach). A native variety exhaling a strong odor. Glossy foliage and white flowers. 35 cts.

R. copallina (Shining Sumach). Beautiful shining green foliage which turns to a rich crimson in autumn. Greenish-white flowers. 50 cts.

R. Cotinus (Purple Fringe or Smoke Tree). From Southern Europe. A much admired shrub for its curious fringe or hair-like flowers, which cover the plant in summer. 35 cts.

R. glabra laciniata (Cut-leaved Sumach). A very striking plant of moderate size, and with deeply cut leaves resembling those of the fern. In summer this and the next give a very tropical effect and in the autumn the leaves turn to brilliant red colors. 50 cts.

R. typhina laciniata (Cut-leaved Staghorn Sumach). A picturesque form of our native Sumach with handsome and deeply cut leaves and leaflets. 50 cts.

RIBES aureum (Yellow-flowered Currant). Sweet-scented yellow flowers with pink stamens. Of very good habit and bears edible fruit. 35 cts.

R. sanguineum (Red-flowered Currant). An American species with deep red flowers produced in great abundance in early spring. 35 cts.

ROBINIA hispida (Rose Acacia). This shrub is valued for its elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers which expand toward the last of May and continue for several weeks. The flowers resemble the Sweet Pea and are borne in large clusters. Grafted on four foot stems it makes a fine ornament for a lawn and is most satisfactory when grown in this form. 50 cts. Grafted 4 feet, 75 cts.

ROSA CAROLINA. A tall-growing wild rose with single pink flowers during the summer months. Showy, bright red fruit. 25 cts.

R. lucida. A native rose of dwarf habit. Rosey pink single flowers in early June. 35 cts.

R. multiflora. Of very robust habit, making long, arching canes. Covered in early June with white fragrant flowers, followed by scarlet hips adherent all winter. 25 cts.

R. rubrifolia (Purple-leaved Rose). Valued for its reddish-green foliage as well as its pink flowers. 25 cts.

R. rubiginosa (Sweet Briar). A well-known variety. The whole plant exhales

a delightful fragrance. 25 cts.

R. rugosa (Japanese Rose). Of vigorous habit, handsome foliage, and single pink flowers which are very fragrant. Flowers are followed by large bright hips which hang on until well into winter. Hardy everywhere. 25 cts.

R. r. alba (White Japanese Rose). Similar to the above in every way except the flowers which are pure white. 35 cts.

R. setigera (Prairie Rose). A kind with robust growth and healthy foliage. Bears a profusion of delicate single pink flowers on long, arching canes in June. 35 cts.

R. wichuraiana (Memorial Rose). A creeping Rose with small, dark green shining leaves. Flowers single white with prominent yellow stamens. Fine for covering banks or rocks. 25 cts.

SAMBUCUS Canadensis acutiloba (Cut-leaved American Elder). A beautiful variety with deeply cut, dark green foliage. Valuable for its beauty, hardiness, and rapid growth. One of the finest cut-leaved shrubs in cultivation. 35 cts.

S. nigra aurea (Golden Elder). A handsome variety with golden foliage. Much used for color effects in shrubberies. 35 cts.

S. n. variegata (Variegated-leaved Elder). The leaves of this variety are margined with a silvery white color. Very odd and desirable. 35 cts.

SPIRAEA arguta. Of dwarf habit and small narrow leaves. Clear white flowers in early spring. 35 cts.

S. Billardi. A tall grower with rosy pink flowers in terminal spikes in August. 25 cts.



Spirea Thunbergii.

S. Bumaldi. Dwarf habit, bearing numerous flat heads of rosy pink flowers in mid-summer. 25 cts.

S. B. Anthony Waterer. Flowers deep

pink, showy, and attractive. More dwarf habit than the preceding and the best all-summer-blooming dwarf shrub in cultivation. 35 cts.

S. callosa. Of upright habit, the terminal shoots and leaves having a rosy tint. Bears flowers of similar color in July. 35 cts.

S. c. alba. More dwarf in habit of growth than the preceding and the numerous heads of white flowers cover the top of the bush. 35 cts.

S. opulifolia (Nine Bark). Vigorous, upright; white flowers in May. 35 cts.

S. o. aurea (Golden-leaved Nine Bark). A golden-leaved variety. Foliage very attractive. Flowers similar to the type. 35 cts.

S. prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). Bears handsome, double white flowers all along the branches in early spring before the leaves. Well-known. 35 cts.

S. Reevesii (Lance-leaved Spirea). A charming shrub with narrow, pointed leaves, and large round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant. June. 35 cts.

S. sorbifolia. A vigorous species with leaves like those of the Mountain Ash. One of the first shrubs to send forth its leaves in the spring. Long spikes of beautiful white flowers in July. 35 cts.

S. Thunbergii (Thunbergs Spirea). Dwarf habit; single white flowers appearing before the leaves. Leaves narrow and abundant. Autumnal coloring of foliage very attractive. 35 cts.

S. Van Houttei. Probably the best, most satisfactory, and most generally planted Spirea in the collection. At the flowering season in May and June the whole plant is one mass of white flowers. Very hardy and much used for ornamental hedges. 35 cts.

STEPHANANDRA flexuosa. A graceful shrub of compact, symmetrical growth, and Hawthorne-shaped leaves. Leaves of dark green color, delicate, and very abundant. Not very well known, but bound to give satisfaction when planted. 35 cts.

STUARTIA pentagyna (American Camellia). A beautiful shrub bearing in June lovely white flowers two inches in diameter. The flowers have wavy margins, white stamens, and orange-yellow anthers. Foliage fine, especially in autumn. Difficult to propagate, and therefore rare. 75 cts.

STYRAX Japonica. A fine shrub from Japan growing eight feet in height. Foliage deep green, pure white, fragrant flowers in simple racemes in early summer. Not common. 75 cts.

SYMPHORICARPUS racemosus (Snowberry). A well-known shrub with small pink

flowers and large white berries which hang on the plant through part of the winter. 35 cts.

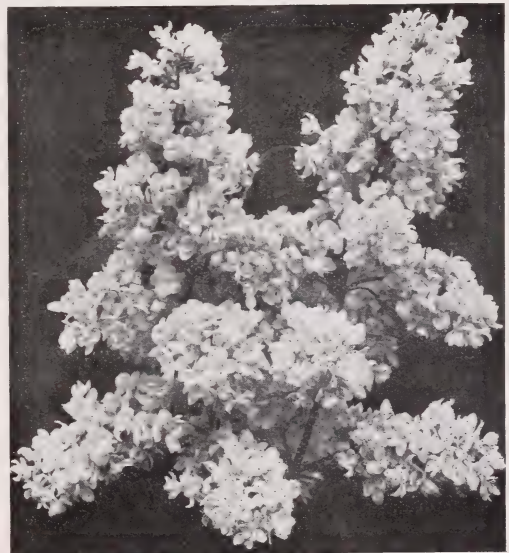
S. vulgaris (Indian Currant). A shrub of pretty, drooping habit. Foliage, flowers and fruit small, fruit purple, and hangs all winter. 25 cts.

SYRINGA Josikaea (Hungarian Lilac). A fine, distinct shrub of tree-like growth, with dark, shining leaves and purple flowers in June after the other Lilacs are done flowering. 50 cts.

S. ligustrina Pekinensis (Chinese Lilac). Foliage smooth, shining green; spikes of creamy white, fragrant flowers later than most kinds. Becomes a large shrub in time. 50 cts.

S. Persica (Persian Lilac). A shrub with small foliage and bright purple flowers. Blooms in early summer with other Lilacs but sometimes gives forth flowers a second time in late summer. Very fragrant. 50 cts.

S. P. alba (White Persian Lilac). Delicate white fragrant flowers shaded with purple. Rare. 75 cts.



Double Blue Lilac.
Pres. Grevy.

S. rothomagensis (Rouen Lilac). A distinct variety resembling the Persian Lilac somewhat in flower and habit. A more robust grower and leaves are larger. 50 cts.

S. vulgaris (Purple Lilac). The Lilac common to old gardens and valued for its abundant, sweet-scented flowers. 35 cts.

- S. v. alba (White Lilac).** The common white flowered variety of the above. Not quite as fast a grower. 35 cts.
- S. v. Belle de Nancy (Double Rose French Lilac).** Flowers very large, brilliant satiny rose, white towards center. Very fine. This variety and the four following are hybrids of French origin. All of these are very free flowering and the panicles are of immense size. They are a vast improvement over the old purple and white forms. 75 cts.
- S. v. La Tour d'Auvergne (Double Purple French Lilac).** Very large flowers of violet purple color. 75 cts.
- S. v. Madame Abel Chatenay (Double White French Lilac).** This variety bears immense panicles of double white fragrant flowers. Extra. 75 cts.
- S. v. President Grevy (Double Blue French Lilac).** Individual flowers very large and double. Color a most beautiful blue; one of the finest Lilacs in cultivation. 75 cts.
- S. v. Ludwig Spaeth (Red French Lilac).** A true red Lilac. Flowers are borne in large, long panicles; color, a dark, purplish red. Superb. 75 cts.
- S. villosa.** A species from Japan with flowers which are purple in bud and white when open. Very fragrant. Valuable, as its flowers appear later than those of most varieties. 50 cts.
- TAMARIX Africana (African Tamarisk).** A beautiful shrub with small leaves not unlike those of a Juniper. Delicate, small pink flowers in May. Of rapid growth and invaluable for planting in barren spots where scarcely anything else will grow. 35 cts.
- VIBURNUM acerfolium (Arrow Wood).** A medium-sized native shrub with smooth, slender branches and ovate pubescent leaves. The white flowers and dark blue fruit are extremely handsome. The stems of this plant were used by the Indians in making arrows, hence the name. 35 cts.
- V. cassinoides.** Cymes of white flowers in June. Handsome, shining, thick foliage, and beautiful black berries in autumn. 75 cts.
- V. dentatum.** A good foliage plant. Slender branches which were also used by Indians in arrow making. Dark blue fruit. 50 cts.
- V. lantana (Wayfaring Tree).** Thick, rugose, heart-shaped leaves. White flowers in May which are followed by red fruit and these in turn become black as the season advances. A robust, hardy shrub. 35 cts.
- V. lentago (Sheepberry).** Flowers creamy white, very fragrant; leaves light, glossy green. A large shrub. 50 cts.
- V. Opulus (High Bush Cranberry).** An attractive and showy shrub at all times. Luxuriant growth, white flowers, and large red berries in the fall which closely resemble the commercial Cranberry. 35 cts.
- V. O. sterilis (Snowball).** A common shrub and highly prized for its large masses of balls of white flowers in early summer. 35 cts.
- V. tomentosum (Single Japan Snowball).** A symmetrical, handsome shrub, with brown branches and beautifully ribbed foliage. Pure white flowers in flat cymes followed by scarlet berries. 50 cts.
- V. t. plicatum (Japan Snowball).** Of upright, bushy growth, dark green leaves, and large heads of enduring white flowers. It surpasses the common Snowball in many ways. Its habit is better, foliage handsomer, and flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the finest shrubs in cultivation. 50 cts.
- VITEX Agnus-Castus (Chaste Shrub).** A valuable shrub for its August bloom Showy, Lilac-colored flowers in large loose panicles. 35 cts.

Coniferous Evergreens

It is only in late years that evergreens have been given much attention. The common kinds as Spruce, Arborvitae, and Hemlock have been used for hedges and screens but rare varieties with colored foliage, and forms with odd leaves and growth are now being used as ornaments on lawns.

Plants offered will be one foot in the smaller to four feet in the taller growing kinds. Larger sizes can be furnished at an advanced price. If wanted for hedges a special price will be made according to the quantity required.

ABIES balsamea (Balsam Fir). A very erect, regular, pyramidal tree, with dark green, sombre foliage. Of rapid growth and hardy. 75 cts.

A. concolor (Colorado Silver Fir). One of the finest Rocky mountain evergreens. Of graceful habit; handsome foliage, blue above and silvery beneath. A grand tree. Rare. \$2.00.

A. Normanniana (Nordmans Fir). This majestic Fir is of symmetrical habit, robust and hardy. Its foliage is massive, shining green, and very handsome throughout the year. \$2.00.

JUNIPERUS communis (Trailing Juniper). A native species of spreading, trailing growth. Valuable for covering slopes, as it will grow in the most exposed places and in nearly sterile soil. 50 cts.

J. c. aurea (Douglas's Golden Juniper). Similar in habit to the preceding, but the foliage is beautifully tipped with a pretty golden color. Probably the best golden evergreen. \$1.00.

J. c. Hibernica (Irish Juniper). A distinct and beautiful variety, of erect, dense, conical outline. Fine for columnar effects in landscape work. 75 cts.

J. Chinensis variegata (Variegated Juniper). A Chinese variety in which the leaves are tipped with white variegation. Plant of bushy, upright habit. Rare. \$1.00.

J. Sabina (Savin Juniper). A dwarf, spreading shrub evergreen with trailing branches. Thrives in poor soil and is very suitable for rock work. \$1.00.

J. S. prostrata (Prostrate Juniper). A trailing shrub that rises only a few inches but covers a considerable area with a thick carpet of verdure. Adapted for rock and mound planting. One of the best. 75 cts.

J. Virginiana (Red Cedar). Of symmetrical, tapering form; color good at all times but its bronzy appearance in winter is very attractive. 75 cts.

J. V. glauca (Blue Red Cedar). The compact, conical form of this variety, coupled with its light silvery blue foliage, makes it very distinct and attractive. Like the type, it is of an ironclad hardiness. \$2.00.

PICEA excelsa (Norway Spruce). A well-known and widely-distributed hardy tree. Invaluable for hedges and wind-breaks. Probably best known as the Christmas tree. 50 cts.

P. e. inverta (Pendulous - branched Spruce). A variety similar to the above but the branches droop gracefully. Of slower growth. \$2.00.

P. pungens (Colorado Spruce). One of the hardiest and most beautiful Spruces. A tree of medium size and pyramidal form. Foliage light green and bark light colored. \$1.00.



Colorado Blue Spruce.
Koster's Grafted.

P. p. glauca (Colored Blue Spruce). Similar to the above in habit but the foliage is of a rich blue or sage color.

One of the hardiest and prettiest Spruces. \$2.00.

P. p. g. Kosteriana (Kosters Blue Spruce). A strain of the last with longer needles and more intense color. Color preserved by grafting. This strain is reliable and will hold its color throughout the year. Perfect little trees, 2½ to 3 feet high. \$5.00.

PINUS Austriaca (Austrian Pine). Well-known and valuable for its hardness and intense green color. Needles long and stiff. 75 cts.

P. Mugho (Dwarf Pine). An upright small Pine found in the Alps. Of spreading, bushy habit. Attains height of twenty feet in time. 75 cts.

P. sylvestris (Scotch Pine). A fine, rapid, robust-growing tree with silvery green foliage. Very hardy and valuable for shelter planting. 75 cts.

P. P. strobus (White Pine). The most ornamental of our native Pines. Foliage, light, delicate, and silvery green. Flourishes in sandy soil. Valuable for its timber. 75 cts.

RETINISPORA obtusa aurea. An odd evergreen of slow growth. Loose, but graceful in habit. Leaves fan-shaped and tipped with a beautiful yellow color. Very hardy and ornamental. \$2.00.

R. o. compacta. A dwarf-growing plant than the above and more compact. The leaves are shell-shaped and a most beautiful deep green color. Rare. \$2.00.

R. gracilis. A graceful, hardy little tree of good form, habit and color. One of the best semi-dwarf evergreens in cultivation. \$1.50.

R. g. aurea. A golden-foliaged form of the preceding. Rare and distinct. \$2.00.

R. filifera. A beautiful evergreen with long, thread-like, pendant foliage. If kept sheared it makes a perfect mass of the prettiest green, the under side of the leaves being silvery. \$1.00.

R. f. aurea. More dwarf than the preceding and the foliage is of a pretty yellow color. Color enduring the entire year, but most attractive in early spring and

summer when the plant is growing. Rare. \$2.00.

R. plumosa. A desirable, cheaper variety. Of compact growth and delicate, glaucous green foliage. 75 cts.

R. p. aurea. A golden form. This and the preceding variety probably more widely known than any of the other Retinisporas. 75 cts.

TAXUS cuspidata brevifolia (Japanese Yew).

The Yews as a whole are not hardy in this climate, but this variety from Japan is perfectly so. The plant is of slow growth, spreading habit, dark green mucronate leaves. A very handsome evergreen. \$2.00.

THUJA occidentalis (American Arbor Vitae).

A very valuable evergreen for screens, windbreaks, and hedges. Also a pretty lawn tree when well-placed. 75 cts.

T. o. compacta. Hemispherical form; light green foliage; a good, dwarf, hardy evergreen. 50 cts.

T. o. Globosa. (Globe Arbor Vitae). Of globular form and fine, delicate foliage. 50 cts.

T. o. Hoveyii (Hovey's Golden Arbor Vitae). Of bushy but erect habit. Forms a broad, well-shaped plant. Yellowish green foliage. 75 cts.

T. o. lutea (Geo. Peabody Arborvitae). The best of the many varieties of Golden-leaved Arborvitae. Color pronounced and constant. Of upright growth. \$1.00.

T. o. pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae). Of columnar shape; distinct light green foliage. 75 cts.

T. o. Siberica (Siberian Arbor Vitae). An extremely hardy sort. Will succeed far north. Compact growth; dark green foliage, which is leathery and heavier than the leaves of the other varieties. 75 cts.

TSUGA Canadensis (Hemlock). A tree common in our American forests. Growth loose, and habit graceful and drooping. Needles very small and the general appearance of the tree being distinct from other evergreens. 75 cts.

Evergreen Shrubs

The value of evergreen shrubs lies in that they resemble the deciduous shrub but retain their leaves, giving a cheery aspect in winter. Some people object to the gloomy appearance of coniferous evergreens such as the Pine, Spruce, etc. The evergreen shrub is broad-leaved and some kinds as the *Kalmia* and *Rhododendron* are a beautiful sight when in bloom.

Plants will be one and one-half feet high in the smaller to two and one-half feet high in the larger growing kinds. The *Rhododendrons* will be well set with flower buds and are guaranteed to bloom the first year.

ANDROMEDA Japonica. A most desirable and attractive shrub bearing racemes of white flowers in spring. Growth delicate and graceful, the terminal shoots and buds having a distinct coppery hue. \$1.00.

AZALEA amoena. From China. Very dwarf and bushy; abundant foliage which becomes bronze in winter. Entirely covered in May with small red flowers. A hardy shrub of singular beauty. at all all times, but especially showy when in bloom. 75 cts.

BUXUX sempervirens (Tree Box). A large shrub with leathery dark green foliage. Leaves are small and very thick so that the stem and twigs of the plant are completely hidden. Can be sheared in any form desired. 50 cts.

The 'Tree Box' is of very slow growth and so we import sheared specimens from Holland. These are furnished with a ball of earth and can be placed in tubs or in the open ground. These specimens are now extensively used in formal gardens, and also for veranda decoration, one being placed on either side of the approach. In this case they are usually planted in tubs. We offer them in either pyramidal or bush shape. As they are usually planted in pairs we offer them so.

Pyramids 2 feet, \$3.00; 3 feet, 5.00; 4 feet, \$7.00 per pair:

Bush form, 2 feet, \$2.00; 2½ feet, \$3.00 per pair.

B. suffruticosa (Dwarf Box). The Box commonly used for edging and invaluable for this purpose. \$8.00 per 100 plants.

BERBERIS dulcis (Box-leaved Barbary). A pretty little evergreen species and the only one that is perfectly hardy north. Leaves round, and branches very thickly set with spines. Yellow flowers and bluish fruit. 75 cts.

COTONEASTER microphylla (Small-leaved-Cotoneaster). This is an old-world shrub very common in England. An at-

tractive, low-growing bush, with small, glossy, dark green leaves. Red berries in winter. Extremely hardy and succeeds well in barren situations. 50 cts.



Daphne Cneorum.

DAPHNE cneorum (Garland Flower). Another pretty evergreen shrub found in old English gardens. Of dwarf habit and with small, narrow, abundant foliage. The spreading branches are covered in spring with little pink, rosette-like flowers of the most delicate fragrance. Difficult to propagate and therefore not very common. 50 cts.

EUONYMUS radicans (Creeping Euonymus). An invaluable plant for covering bare spots in borders. A self-clinging vine, or shrubby evergreen bush as desired. Hardy. 35 cts.

E. r. variegata (Variegated Creeping Euonymus). Very distinctly variegated with white and pink shades. More bushy grower than the preceding and not so inclined to climb. 35 cts.

KALMIA latifolia (Mountain Laurel). A beautiful native evergreen shrub, with shining foliage and clusters of pink or nearly white flowers in spring. The flowers resemble the Lily of the Valley somewhat in form. A magnificent plant. \$1.50.

MAHONIA aquifolia (Ashberry). A native species of medium size, with purplish, shining, prickly leaves, and showy, bright yellow flowers in May. Bluish berries follow. Its glossy, neat foliage renders it very popular for decorative planting. 50 cts.

M. Japonica (Japanese Ashberry). A species from Japan with broader, and larger foliage, of a lighter green color. Probably not quite as hardy as the preceding but superior if given a little protection. 50 cts.

RHODODENDRON Catawbiense (Catawba Rosebay). A native species indigenous to the southern states. Bright, reddish-purple flowers borne in large clusters in June. Foliage, large, thick, and glossy green. Of all the varieties native to this country this is the only one hardy in the northern states. It will be well to plant this in a somewhat sheltered situation or give it a little protection, although it does well planted in the open without this care. \$1.50.

R. hybrida (Parson's Grafted Rhododendron). From this class we have selected the hardiest varieties. They give a wide range of color and are nearly as hardy as the Catawba Rosebay. However, these should be protected a little. Form of flower same as the preceding and below we give a list of the varieties. 2 feet. \$2.00.

Album elegans—Large foliage; bluish, changing to white.



Rhododendron Catawbiense.

Caractacus—Rich, purplish crimson; fine.

Grandiflorum rubrum—Deep red; the best variety of this color.

President Lincoln—Beautiful lilac; one of the best.

Roseum elegans—Fine foliage; rose-colored flowers.

YUCCA filamentosa (Adam's Needle) The well-known garden Yucca, blooming toward the close of June. Produces a spike of flowers four feet high. Individual flowers bell-shaped and pure white. 25 cts.

Climbing Vines

A most useful class of plants, used for covering walls, verandas, trellises, etc. Those not described as self-climbing must be trained on a trellis or something similar.

AKEBIA quinata. A beautiful, rapid-growing vine from Japan. Nearly evergreen and bearing curious, plum-colored, fragrant flowers. Ornamental fruit. 35 cts.

AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (American Ivy). Has beautiful leaves that become rich crimson in autumn. Like the Bignonia, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints, by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. A rapid grower. 35 cts.

A. Veitchii (Boston Ivy). Leaves smaller than the preceding, and overlap one another, forming a dense sheet of green. It grows rapidly and clings to wall or fence with tenacity; foliage is very handsome especially in autumn when it takes on crimson coloring. For ornamentation of brick and stone structures it cannot be excelled by any vine. 35 cts.

ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe). A native plant of rapid growth, large, light green leaves 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped flowers. 75 cts.

CELASTRUS articulatus (Japanese Bittersweet). A vigorous climbing shrub from Japan, adapted for running over rugged arrangements. It is most attractive in autumn when covered with yellow fruits which split open, showing bright red seeds within. 50 cts.

C. scandens (Bittersweet). A native twining plant with fine large leaves, yellow flowers, and clusters of orange-colored fruit which hang well into winter. It grows twelve feet in a season. 35 cts.

CLEMATIS coccinea (Scarlet Clematis). Bears bell-shaped, crimson flowers which are very curious. 50 cts.

C. Henryii. There is no vine which for beauty of flower, can be compared to this, and the following four large-flowered Clematises. For covering pillars, trellises, or training on walls, they have no equal. This variety, pure white, very large, fine form, a free grower and bloomer. 50 cts.

C. Jackmannii. Large flower, intense violet purple; remarkable for its velvety appearance. The most commonly planted and probably the best known. 50 cts.

C. Lawsoniana. This is one of the strongest growers and its individual flowers are larger than any other sort. Color a light lavender. 50 cts.



Clematis Henryi.

C. Madam Edward Andre. Flowers large, of a beautiful velvety red, a free-flowering, continuous bloomer. 50 cts.

C. Ramona. A strong, rampant grower, and a true perpetual bloomer. Color a deep, rich lavender. 50 cts.

C. paniculata (Japanese Clematis). This variety has proved to be one of the most desirable, useful, beautiful, hardy vines. A free bloomer, luxuriant grower, and possessing fine foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pretty and fragrant, and appear in late summer. The best vine to train on a support near the house. 35 cts.

C. viticella. A moderate grower, flowers medium sized, and of a light red color. 50 cts.

HEDERA helix (English Ivy). A hardy self-climber. Broad glossy leaves which hang on all winter if the vine is planted on the eastern or northern sides of buildings. 35 cts.

LONICERA brachypoda aureo reticulata (Golden-leaved Honeysuckle). A handsome, desirable variety, with foliage beautifully netted with yellow. 25 cts.

L. Japonica (Chinese Honeysuckle). A free-growing, nearly evergreen sort. Fragrant flowers in mid-summer. 25 cts.

L. J. Halleana (Hall's Japan Honeysuckle). Of robust growth, abundant foliage and growth of good habit; the creamy yellow flowers are very fragrant and are produced all summer. The most common variety. 25 cts.

L. Belgica (Dutch Honeysuckle). Very fragrant yellow flowers which are produced all summer. The well-known Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle. 35 cts.

L. sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). This is the handsomest Honeysuckle in cultivation. It is a strong, rapid grower, and produces scarlet in-odorous flowers. 35 cts.

LYCIUM vulgare (Matrimony Vine). A neat, half-climbing vine, bearing small, light pink flowers. Scarlet fruit in autumn which is extremely ornamental in autumn. 35 cts.

PERIPLOCA Graeca (Silk Vine). A rapid-growing, beautiful climber. Will twine

around a tree or other support. Foliage glossy and flowers a purplish brown. 35 cts.

TECOMA radicans (Trumpet Creeper). A splendid, hardy, climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August. 25 cts.

T. grandiflora (Large-flowered Trumpet Creeper). A rare variety with very large, salmon-color flowers which are striped with red. Fine. 50 cts.

WISTARIA magnifica (American Wistaria). A free-growing vine bearing racemes of lilac-colored flowers six to eight feet long. May. 50 cts.

W. Sinensis (Chinese Wistaria). A most elegant climbing plant. Attains an immense size, growing 15 feet in a season. Long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May. 50 cts.

W. S. alba (Chinese White Wistaria). Pure white flowers. Beautiful. 75 cts.

W. multijuga (Japanese Wistaria). A fine variety from Japan similar in growth to the Chinese but flowers are much darker blue. 75 cts.

Hybrid Perpetual and Climbing Roses

There is no collection of plants that can equal the beauty of a bed of Hybrid Perpetual Roses. No lawn, whether large or small, is complete without them. They are of easy culture and perfectly hardy. There is a large list of varieties in cultivation. Our selection contains the leading ones, strong growers, and free bloomers. We are sure they will give satisfaction.

35 cts. each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100.

We can furnish standard roses grafted on four foot stems, at 75 cts. each.

American Beauty. Large, globular, deep rose color; delightful fragrance.

Anne de Diesbach. Carmine, a beautiful shade; fragrant, a superior garden sort.

Baby Rambler. A hardy ever blooming dwarf rose. Of dense growth, in flower from June until frost; a fine sort to plant on the border of a rose bed.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white and very double. Flowers borne in large clusters. A climbing variety and best trained on a trellis.

Baroness Rothschild. Light pink and of symmetrical form. Very beautiful, but of rather dwarf habit.

Clio. Flowers large, borne in clusters, globular form, flesh-colored shaded rosy-pink in the center. Robust habit and good foliage. One of the finest roses.



Rose—Eugene Furst.

Dorothy Perkins. A pink climbing rose of

great merit. A cross between Crimson Rambler and Wichuraiana. Its foliage is similar to the Wichuraiana. Flowers produced in immense clusters and are of the most beautiful shell pink color. Should be trained to a support.

Eugene Furst. Velvety crimson shaded deeper in color. Large, fragrant flower of good shape. One of the best dark colored varieties and a good late bloomer.

Coquette des Alps. Pure white flowers in clusters. A medium grower and free bloomer.

Crimson Rambler. A remarkable rose now well-known. Flowers borne in pyramidal panicles. Of a vivid crimson color and enduring. Of climbing habit and should be trained.

Frau Karl Druschki. It is perfectly hardy everywhere and a most vigorous grower, throwing up enormous shoots which are covered with snow-white blossoms. Although there are many so-called white roses, before the introduction of this variety, we did not have a pure, snow-white rose. A grand rose and one of the best novelties in recent years.

General Jacqueminot. Brilliant crimson, large, and extremely effective. Fragrant and a free bloomer.

John Hopper. Bright rose with carmine center. A profuse bloomer and standard sort.

Mad. Geo. Bruant. A cross between Rugosa and a Tea Rose. Flowers white, in clusters, and delightfully fragrant. Beautiful foliage and a perpetual bloomer.

Magna Charta. Pink, suffused with carmine; full and of good shape. Foliage and wood light green with darker colored spines. A fragrant, excellent rose. Valued for forcing.

Margaret Dickson. A fine variety with large green foliage. Flesh-colored flowers, petals shell-shaped and of great substance.

Marguerite de St. Amande. Bright rose, very beautiful in the bud state. This variety bears fine bloom in autumn.

Marshall P. Wilder. Bright cherry carmine, very fragrant and a free bloomer. Large



Rose—Frau Karl Druschki.

size, good form, and an all around superb rose.

Mrs. John Laing. Clear pink, fragrant. large flowers produced on long stems. Flowers continuously in the open ground and also a fine forcing rose.

Crested Moss. Deep pink colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe. The beauty of this and all Moss Roses is the bud, which for bouquets is invaluable.

White Moss. Pure white and very large; fragrant.

Red Moss. Deep red, very large and beautiful.

Salet Moss. Clear rose color, of vigorous habit and a very free bloomer.

Paul Neyron. The largest-flowered rose in cultivation. Flowers deep, clear rose, exceedingly fragrant and a profuse bloomer.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full. A splendid rose.

Persian Yellow. A free grower, with small, bright green foliage. Attractive, medium-sized, double yellow flowers, which are produced on the previous season's growth.

Pink Rambler. Foliage, form of flower, and climbing habit identical with Crimson Rambler, but the flowers are of a soft pink color. Requires a support.

Prairie Queen. Bright rose color, large, and compact. A climbing rose.

Soleil d'Or. One of the best varieties from France. Fine, large yellow flower shaded with orange. Very fragrant. A fine novelty.

Ulrich Brunner. Brilliant cherry red, the best variety of this color. Flowers of fine form and carried well on the plant. A vigorous grower.

White Rambler. A climbing variety of the Crimson Rambler type, but the flowers are smaller and pure white.

Yellow Rambler. The only hardy yellow climbing rose. Similar to the preceding except in color.

Hardy Perennial Plants

Perennial plants are those which are herbaceous, that is, die to the ground in the fall, come up in the spring and live year after year. After once planting a perennial garden there there is no more care except to cultivate. By a judicious selection a continuous display of flowers can be had from early spring until late autumn. Plants will be furnished which will flower fairly well the first year and the second year should bloom to perfection.

Strong, field grown, two-year plants, 12 cts. each; \$1.00 per ten unless otherwise noted.

ACHILLEA Ptarmica (The Pearl). Of bushy, spreading habit; flowers small double white, and in August completely cover the plant. Fine for cutting.

ALTHAEA rosea (Hollyhock). An old fashioned and popular flower. We offer a good assortment of colors including the double and single varieties and the fringed Allegheny strain.

ANEMONE Queen Charlotte. A plant of recent introduction. Flowers large, semi-double, and of a beautiful rose color.

Abundant bloom in August. Foliage very dense and attractive. 15 cts.

A. Whirlwind. A variety producing double white flowers in great profusion in autumn. One of the finest fall-flowering plant. 15 cts.

ANTHEMIS tinctoria (Hardy Golden Marguerite). Flowers golden yellow, one to two inches across. A mass of bloom from July to November. Foliage deeply cut and dark green.

AQUILEGIA cerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Flowers large, ranging from deep blue to almost white. One of the choicest and best. June.

A. chrysantha (Yellow Columbine). A strong-growing variety with pretty yellow flowers in early summer.

ASCLEPIAS tuberosa. Bright orange flowers, showy and beautiful.

ASTER laevis. This as well as the following Asters, is a tall-growing variety and produces an abundance of pale purple flowers in September when few perennials are in bloom.

A. Novae-Angliae (New England Aster). Bluish-purple flowers.

A. N. rubra (Red New England Aster). A variety with rich, purplish crimson flowers.

BAPTISIA australis (False Indigo). Deep blue flowers in racemes in June. 20 cts.

BOCCONIA cordata (Plume Poppy). An attractive plant growing six feet high and bearing long spikes of white flowers in August. Of tropical appearance.

BOLTONIA asteroides. Large white flowers tinged with pink. Tall-growing like the Aster and blooms at the same time.

BOLTONIA latisquamae. Aster-like flowers in a broad head and rosy purple. Similar in habit to the above and flowers at the same time.

CAMPANULA persicifolia (Bell Flower). A fine little plant bearing blue or white flowers on spikes about 18 inches high. June.

CHRYSANTHEMUM leucanthemum Shasta (Shasta Daisy). Large white flowers produced throughout the summer. Fine for cutting.

C. Garden. Our collection of hardy garden Chrysanthemums contains the best varieties for outdoor culture. All winter well with little or no protection. Below are the varieties. All commence flowering in October and continuing until frost.

Etna. The finest red variety in cultivation.

Golden Queen. A fine, free-flowering sort. Flowers of large size, similar in form to a cactus Dahlia, and bright, golden yellow.

Snow Clad. A fine white variety. Flowers feathery and abundant.

Canariense. A fine yellow variety. Flowers feathery and when in full bloom the entire plant resembles a huge ostrich plume.

Rosea. A deep pink variety.

Favorite. A tall growing kind which produces abundant buff-colored flowers.

Bronze Button. Individual flowers very small. The plant itself is of very compact growth and the brown flowers completely cover it.

Red Button. Identical with the above but the flowers are of a purplish red.

CLEMATIS Davidiana. A perennial variety not of climbing habit. Flowers of a pretty blue in late August. Very fragrant and showy. 15 cts.

CLEMATIS recta. Another perennial variety of the Clematis. Grows to a height of eighteen inches, bushy habit, and in late summer is covered with small white flowers which are about the same form as those of Clematis paniculata. 15 cts.

CONVALLARIA majalis (Lily of the Valley). Large, luxuriant foliage; flowers small, bell-shaped, in pretty racemes and very fragrant. A well-known old garden plant.

COREOPSIS lanceolata. Large, golden yellow flowers on long stems. A profuse bloomer and very hardy. Fine for cutting. All summer.

DELPHINIUM formosum (English Larkspur). Large, dark blue flowers borne from July to October. Flowers produced on long spikes, three feet high.

D. f. coelestinum (Hybrid Larkspur). A form with sky-blue flowers. Very pretty. Same habit of growth and flower as the type.

DIANTHUS barbatus (Sweet William). The old, but popular Sweet William. These plants afford a great variety of color are very fragrant, and exceedingly hardy.

D. plumarius (Scotch Pink). A dwarf grower. Very fragrant double pink flowers. June and July.

D. p. Her Majesty. Large, double white, and exceedingly fragrant flowers.

DICENTRA spectabilis (Bleeding Heart). A handsome, most curiously formed, rosy crimson flowers. Hardy and one of the best border plants. 20 cts.

DICTAMNUS fraxinella (Gas Plant). A choice perennial, forming a bush two feet high, and bearing spikes of curious red flowers which are fragrant. June. 20 cts.

DIGITALIS purpurea (Fox Glove). An ornamental plant bearing spikes of long tubular flowers. Color of flowers purple varying to white. Much used in gardens.

ERIANTHUS Ravennae (Ravenna Grass). Resembles the Western Pampas Grass but blooms more abundantly. Grows to twelve feet in height. Being perfectly hardy it is valuable for lawn decoration.

EULALIA Japonica gracillima (Japan Rush). Of graceful habit with very narrow, bright green foliage with a silvery midrib.

E. J. variegata. Leaves a little broader than in the last and beautifully variegated with white.

E. J. Zebrina (Zebra Grass). Foliage

marked cross wise with bands of white and green. One of the most beautiful. The flowers of this and the preceding varieties form pretty plumes which stand almost all winter.

EUPATORIUM coelestinum (Snake Root).

A strong-growing plant with branching heads of light blue flowers in September.

FUNKIA lancifolia. A low-growing plant with luxuriant foliage and spikes of pretty blue flowers in July.

F. subcordata (White Day Lily). Pure white, lily-like, fragrant flowers in mid-summer.

F. undulata variegata. One of the finest variegated-leaved perennials. Foliage distinctly margined with white and yellow. Blue flowers in July.

GAILLARDIA grandiflora (Blanket Flower). Large yellow flowers with maroon center. All summer.

GYPHOPHILA paniculata (Baby's Breath). A fine herbaceous plant forming a compact bush about four feet high. Flowers small, white, in large, loose panicles. Valuable for cutting. July.

HELENIUM autumnale. Flowers clear yellow in branching panicles, produced in wonderful profusion. A fine plant. September.

HELIANTHUS mollis. Plant of bushy habit and very thick leaves. Lemon yellow flowers in September.

H. rigidus (Prairie Sunflower). A fine, hardy perennial sunflower and very showy. Large, golden yellow flowers produced abundantly on long stems. September.

HEMEROCALLIS Dumortierii. A medium-sized plant, bearing large lily-shaped orange-colored flowers in June. Very fragrant and showy.

H. flava (Yellow Day Lily). Flowers large in clusters, golden yellow, and very fragrant. One of the finest hardy plants.

HIBISCUS moschuetos (Rose Mallow). A valuable border plant with broad, handsome leaves and large, showy blossoms. Flowers vary from light purplish-red to nearly white. August and September.

H. m. alba (Crimson Eye). White flowers appear late in August and are very large measuring six inches across.

IBERIS sempervirens (Hardy Candytuft). Of dwarf, spreading habit; flowers pure white, completely covering the plant in May. Leaves evergreen.

IRIS cristata (Starry Iris). An exceedingly dwarf growing plant forming a carpet of green and in May is completely covered with pale blue flowers which appear like little stars. Stems very short, not exceeding six inches.

I. Germanica (German Iris). A well-

known garden plant. Flowers produced on long stems in late May or June. Very fragrant. Named varieties as follows. \$1.00 per dozen.

Madam Chereau. White, handsomely tinged with blue.

Mrs. C. Wheeler. Yellow standards and blue falls.

Sappho. Clear blue and indigo blended.

Silver King. Silvery white. Fine.



Japan Iris.

I. Kaempferii (Japan Iris). Flowers differ from the German Iris, in being broad and flat. (They exhibit a wonderful variety of colors and shades, and appear later than the others. Stems two feet long, making them very desirable for cutting. 20 cts. each. \$1.50 per dozen.

Antelope. Light lavender. Superb.
Exquisite. Blue in light and dark shadings.

Norma. Deep purple.

Gold Bound. White, with yellow shadings. A standard sort.

Royal. Mahogany red.

William Tell. Blue.

I. pseudo-acorus: A native Iris flowering late in June. A fine pure lemon color.

I. pumila. Deep blue flowers which are the most fragrant of any Iris. Habit dwarf and the flowers are borne on short stems six inches long. Blooms early in May, the earliest of any Iris.

I. p. violacea. A purple flowered variety of the above.

I. p. alba. Same habit as the type but flowers are white.

LATHYRUS latifolia (Ever-blooming Pea). A rampant-growing, trailing plant bearing flowers in purple, rose, and white colors. Good for covering rocks. Very hardy. Flowers all summer.

LOBELIA cardinalis (Cardinal Flower). Spikes of fiery red flowers, very effective. August and September. 15 cts.

LYCHNIS Chalcedonica (Scarlet Lychnis). Brilliant scarlet, large trusses, two feet high. July.

L. Viscaria. A low but upright-growing perennial with spikes of rosy pink flowers. One of the best. June.

MONARDA didyma (Oswego Tea). Scarlet flowers on good stems. A showy plant. Blooms in July and August.

MYOSOTIS palustris (Forget-Me-Not). A spreading plant which is covered all summer with a multitude of little sky-blue flowers.

OENOTHERA Fraserii (Evening Primrose). Very showy golden yellow flowers in July. Grows fifteen inches high. Very hardy.

PAEONIA (Peony). The Peony is fast rivaling any flower that can be planted for bold display and richness of color. They are as hardy as an Oak and can be planted with no winter protection in the severest climate. They are of vigorous habit and free from any insect or plant disease. The foliage is rich and glossy and renders the plant very ornamental when out of bloom. They blossom in late May and early June. Probably give the best results when planted in a bed, but are very satisfactory planted singly. A fine selection is offered. Strong plants, 35 cts.

P. officinalis rubra. This and the following varieties is the old-fashioned garden Peony or "Piney." Double crimson flowers; of large size; blooms the last of May. Common in old gardens. 25 cts.

P. o. rosea. Bright rose-pink, changing to a lighter shade with age. 35 cts.

P. o. r. superba. Immense flowers of a most beautiful form. A rich, rosy pink, and very fragrant. Rare. 50 cts.

P. o. mutabilis. The flowers of this variety come out a light pink and turn white as they advance. A novelty. 35 cts.

P. Chinensis (Chinese Peony). A race of Peonies introduced in recent years. They are equally as hardy as the *P. officinalis* have a greater range of colors and flowers are larger. They are more fragrant the fragrance of some varieties almost equalling that of the rose. They bloom the first part of June, about two weeks

later than the preceding class. There are a great number of varieties in cultivation and we have selected the best. Our list contains the most distinct, and some of the choicest kinds grown. Below are the varieties. Strong plants:

Bertha Dhour. Purplish-red. Very fragrant. 35 cts.

Couronne d'Or. Yellowish white; center petals tipped carmine; very double. A rare sort. 50 cts.

Edulis Superba. Violet rose. Very full and sweet. 35 cts.

Festivia. Pure white, with a few marks of carmine in the center. Globular form and very full. 25 cts.



Peonia—Festivia Maxima.

Festivia maxima. Resembles the preceding, but flowers are very much larger. The center is beautifully marked with carmine. Very fragrant. The finest white Peony. 50 cts.

Humeii rosea. Purplish rose; very large and showy. Late flowering. 25 cts.

Louis Van Houtte. Dark crimson, compact flower. One of the finest of its color. 35 cts.

Modeste Guerin. Deep rose. Bright and showy. Large, finely-shaped, fragrant flower. One of the best. 35 cts.

Marie Lemoine. Silvery pink, immense flowers which are as fragrant as any rose. Rare. 75 cts.

Madam Lebon. Very large; bright

cherry; fragrant. A good sort. 50 cts.

Mrs. Lowe. Pink, with creamy yellow center. Free blooming. 25 cts.

Queen Victoria. A fine, large white; flowers produced on long stems, and therefore fine for cutting. 25 cts.

P. tenuifolia. A rare sort from Japan with finely cut foliage and beautiful crimson flowers. The earliest flowering of any Peony.

PAPAVER nudicaule (Iceland Poppy). A dwarf plant with deeply lobed leaves and yellow and white flowers in July.

P. orientale (Oriental Poppy). One of the most showy plants in cultivation. Flowers immense, measuring five to eight inches across. Color, a deep scarlet. Very hardy.

PENSTEMON barbatus. Produces long spikes of bright scarlet, showy flowers July.

P. pubescens. A medium-sized plant bearing an abundance of bright rosy-purple flowers. July.



Hardy Perennial Phlox.

PHLOX paniculata (Hardy Phlox). One of the finest perennials. Of vigorous habit, easy culture, and a profuse bloomer. Flowers are borne in large heads, are of fine form, and give a great variety of color. Named varieties are as follows. 12 cts. \$1.00 per 10.

Alceste. Purple, large flower.

Etna. Large, fiery-red flowers. One of the best.

Eclaireur. Light purple, with white star-shaped center. Fine.

Fannie Stewart. Light pink, free flowering.

Lothair. Large flower; rich salmon, with crimson eye, spreading spike. One of the finest.

Mme. P. Langier. Bright carmine, very showy flowers.

Henri Murger. Very large white flowers with large carmine center. Fine.

Mrs. Ingalls. Beautiful shell pink. A free bloomer.

Richard Wallace. White, with violet center.

Slocum. A vivid crimson. The best of this color.

The Pearl. A pure white, superb sort.

P. maculata (Miss Lingard). A different species from the above. Earlier flowering and the bloom lasts longer. Flowers waxy white with a pink eye. Foliage large, glossy.

P. subulata (Moss Pink). Spreading stem and moss-like leaves. Pinkish-purple flowers produced in great profusion in May. A fine plant for covering rock work.

P. s. alba (White Moss Pink). A white form of the above. When in full bloom it forms a perfect carpet of purest white.

PLATYCODEN grandiflorum. Plants of erect habit and showy, bell-shaped flowers. Blue and white. July and August.

PLUMBAGO larpente. A dwarf-growing plant not exceeding ten inches in height. In September it is completely covered with blue flowers which are of a shade not common to many plants. A fine perennial.

PYRETHRUM roseum. A most valuable class of hardy plants bearing on long stems flowers in different shades of pink, red, and white. Flowers are much like an aster. Very good for cutting.

P. uliginosum (Giant Daisy). A fine plant bearing large white flowers with a yellow disk. September.

RUDBECKIA laciniata fl. pl. (Golden Glow). A very showy, well-known, popular plant. Flowers three inches across, double, well-formed, and of a deep yellow-golden color. Resembles a yellow Chrysanthemum and flowers are borne on long stems, making it suitable for cutting. August and September.

R. purpurea (Purple Cone-flower). Flowers large, petals purple with brown disk. An attractive plant. August. 15 cts.

STOKESIA cynaeta (Stoke's Aster). A native species producing sky-blue flowers like a Chinese Aster. A handsome plant. September until frost.



Stokesia Cyanes.

TRADESCANTIA Virginica (Spiderwort).

Showy plants, forming erect bushes. Blue flowers produced in profusion all summer.

TRITOMA Pfitzerii (Flame-flower).

Splendid late-blooming plants; flower stems 3 to 4 feet high with spikes a foot or more in length, of rich, orange-red, tubulous flowers. August and September. 15 cts.

VERONICA longifolia subsessilis.

Flowers of an amethyst blue; extra fine. August. 15 cts.

V. spicata. A fine border plant producing in August long spikes of bright blue flowers.

Bulbs

All bulbs thrive best in rich, well-drained soil, where water will not stand. After planting they require very little care.

CROCUS. A great favorite and one of the earliest ornaments of the garden. Generally planted along the edges of a walk or in the open lawn. Colors blue and white, often striped. \$2.50 per 100.

HYACINTHS. One of the most beautiful and fragrant of the spring flowering bulbs. Too well-known to need description. Choice named colors. \$8.00 per 100.

LILIUM auratum (Gold-banded Japan Lily). This fine Lily has flowers 10 to 12 inches in diameter. It is composed of six large, white petals thickly studded with chocolate crimson spots, and a bright golden band extends across the middle of each petal. Exquisite perfume. 20 cts.

L. candidum (Annunciation Lily). A fine old garden Lily blooming in June. Pure white, of good size, and very fragrant. 15 cts.

L. speciosum album. Pure white with brown dots scattered over the petals inside. Very large flower and one of the most fragrant Lilies. 15 cts.

L. s. roseum. Pure white petals deeply shaded with rose. A fine variety. 15 cts.

L. s. rubrum. Similar to the last but petals are spotted with red and the rose-colored shadings are more pronounced. 15 cts.

L. tigrinum fl. pl. (Double Tiger Lily). Bright orange-scarlet with darker spots. A strong-growing variety and succeeds everywhere. Flowers are produced freely in latter August. 15 cts.

JONQUILS. Another spring-flowering plant common in old gardens and too well-known to require description. \$6.00 per 100.

NARCISSUS (Daffodils). A fine spring-flowering plant producing pretty double yellow flowers. Well-known. \$5.00 per 100.

TULIPS. These are excelled or equalled by no plant in cultivation for brilliancy or gorgeousness of colors. There are single and double forms. We offer the best selections in named colors. \$3.00 per 100.

Hints on Transplanting

The success or failure in making a tree grow depends on the planting and after care. Below are given a few rules for the treatment of the different classes of plants. **Never allow the roots to become dry before planting.** In all cases the soil should be firmly packed around the roots. If the soil is poor, good soil should be provided.

DECIDUOUS TREES—In planting deciduous trees the hole should be dug large enough to allow the roots to lie out straight in their natural position and not be cramped or doubled up. If good soil has been provided, fill the hole with this. Set the tree two inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. A mulch of well-rotted manure placed around the tree after planting conserves the moisture. **Never place the manure next to the roots of any plant.** By placing the manure on top of the ground the water will percolate through and give the tree the desired nourishment.

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS—Treat the same as deciduous trees.

EVERGREENS—Coniferous evergreens are perhaps the most difficult class of plants to transplant. They should be treated the same as deciduous trees. Too much care cannot be taken in firmly packing the soil around the roots. Water freely the first year.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS—These require the same treatment as deciduous shrubs. The Rhododendron and Kalmia do the best in a peaty soil. This should be provided to plant them if the best results are to be obtained.

VINES—If vines are planted near a wall they should be watered until well established, as it is usually a very dry place next to a building. Otherwise care for the same as shrubs.

ROSES—Roses succeed best in a clay soil. If the natural soil is other than clay, the bed for roses should be excavated to the depth of ten inches. Fill this with seven inches of clay. Set the roses in this clay deep enough that the crown of the plant is one inch below the level of the clay. Then fill the remaining two inches of the bed with sand or other loose soil. This top dressing of sand will keep the clay from becoming hard, and will also absorb water more readily than the clay. Three inches of the branches of the plants will now be under ground. Cut back the tops of the plants now, leaving about six inches of the branches above ground. Cut to this length every year in March. The flowers are produced on the young growth, and there is no advantage in leaving the old wood. The bed should be covered with leaves or straw every fall and this raked off in March.

PERENNIALS—In planting perennials stir the ground well to a depth of twelve inches and necessary, mix some well-rotted manure with it. In the fall when freezing weather comes, cover the bed with leaves or straw and rake off in early spring.

BULBS—These should always be planted in the fall. They start growth so early in the spring that they cannot be successfully handled then. They should be planted in good soil, about two to three inches below the surface of the bed. Treat the same as perennials in the fall.

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NORWAY MAPLE.

A specimen tree growing on our grounds.

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